CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENT.

REPORT ON COINS AND CURRENCY.

culty, for it involves more or less all the questions connected with the metallic currency of the country. On the one hand we have seen the rapid disappearance of our silver currency, and, the certain consequence of that lows, a flood of small bank-notes; and on the other we have the time of William of Orange capital in Great Britain, and

The great point of preserving a precise equality between the bullion and currency value of the precious metals would now to some extent be lost. Still the deviations might not be enough to lead to very serious consequences. It will still simplify the inquiry beyond the real state of the case if we continue to suppose that gold and silver are the only money of the world. But, to approach still nearer to the real state of things, we now take the case of a difference in the ratio of gold to silver as established in different countries. Instead of a common legal proportion of fifteen to one, we will now suppose that some nations adopt that ratio, others that of sixteen to one, and that others again use only one metal as a standard of value. What could be better calculated to discourage enterprise or depress the spring of human prostill assert before on late, of thang, we have the beliked in Efferten controls. Stand of a common legal
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REPORT ON COINS AND CURRENCY.

In the Senate on Monday Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following Report on the highly interesting subject of Coins and Currency, of which we obtained a copy for publication:

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, have considered so much of the same as relates to a change in the coinage, and respectfully submit the following views:

The subject is one of great importance and much difficulty, for it involves more or less all the questions contribute on finance, to which was referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, have considered so much of the same as relates to a change in the coinage, and respectfully submit the following views:

The subject is one of great importance and much difficulty, for it involves more or less all the questions con-

this artificial regulation had prevented the currency of the world from increasing with the supplies up to the natural rate of bullion, and had forced some of it into manufactures which otherwise would have gone into coin.

[see table 1, which is a sain lar below what would be the the cessary to keep up an invariable relation between the value, if we bring into active use both of the precious metals, and if the annual supplies of both were to increase beyond their present annual measure. It is true that been palliated by reductions in the amount of fine metal

The subject is used of great importance and much difficulty regions of second and property. If the present of the region of o

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fine metal or of standard fineness, at the option of the depositor, for a moderate compensation. Foreign exchanges are measured in the precious metals by weight; the custom of commerce may, perhaps, establish hereafter a like measure if domestic transactions, and should that ever be done the legal regulation of this difficult subject will be somewhat simplified.

In adopting a diminution of the amount of standard silver to the extent recommended by the Secretary of the Treasure, your committee have acted not without doubt. So great a diminution in the amount of silver will undoubtelly preserve a supply of coin for the smaller transactions of society; but if it approached more nearly the true billion value, the silver coin would be much more efficient as a general circulating medium. Indeed, the American coins of a less denomination than a quarter of a dollar would probably be retained in this country, even with their present amount of silver. The expense of coin-Treasuny, your committee have acted not without doubt. So greak a diminution in the amount of silver will unsoluble preserve a supply of coin for the smaller transic doubtely preserve a supply of coin for the smaller transic action of society; but if it approached more nearly the true billion value, the silver coin would be much more efficient as a general circulating medium. Indeed, the Amerijan coins of a less denomination than a quarter of a dollar would probably be retained in this country, even in great retains the supplied of the smaller coins is much signed by law. As a proof of this, the demand for silver mandfor them gives them a higher currency value than that assigned by law. As a proof of this, the demand for silver coins-that is to say, the dime and half dime, (the quarter, too, his been partially exempted)—whilst it has swept the silver doilar and the half dollar, for the country. A figure that he half dollar, for the object be to save it from texportation, because the mere coinage does not add so much to be value. But still it is desirable to adjust the quantity h silver in the half dollar, as nearly as may be to its bullon value, as compared with the mint price of gold, if this can be made compatible with the object of relating the second in the country. The Secretary of the Treasury in relation to a seignorial to the precious metals manufacture for the purpose of sustaining the mints. The at nearly are per cent. Some gentlemen of large experience and pracked knowledge of this subject, in New York, have beer consulted, and the difference has been valued from 210 and 120 a

protected in all countries. The Raphin pound, which is also days of Williams the Composer contained and expanded, and seconding to the countries of the protection of the prot eagle, and quarter eagle, it would be far more convenient to have pieces of one, two, three, five, and ten dollars, and to dispense with the double eagle, which is merely used for bullion. Not only is the superior capacity of these pieces to make numerous and convenient payments demonstrated by theory, but it is proved by experience. Bank notes of almost all denominations have been used, and the numbers which experience has proved to be most convenient are the same with those just mentioned. Following out these views, a provision has been introduced for coining a new gold piece of the value of three dollars. The great capacity of such a piece for making payments, either alone or in combination with the existing gold coins, is so great, as will be seen by a reference to table H, that there can be little doubt of the propriety of authorizing

Entron's Tables. The Seventh Census of the United States immensity of the Universe; Nothingues of the Material Universe; Isolation of Worlds; Gloomy View of Science without Revelation.

Entron's Elaw Calin; The Hard Winter; The Forrest Trial; The French Unrapation; President-making and Morals in the Metropolis; A Bit of Paris Life; Legacies to Litterateurs.

Entron's Dialens: Rat and Order Fight; Moralising on climbing a Greaced Pole; Inquisiliveness and an Instance thereof; Street Thoughts by a Surgeon; The Millionaire without a Son; The Deaf and Dumb Boy; Workers in Worsted; Subscribing; Something; Bad, Spelling; Leading Umbrellas; Something Something; Bad, Spelling; Leading Umbrellas; Something about Music; The Workouse Clock; Sweets in Paris; Something about Chins, with a promise of more.

Literanay Norices: The Books of the Month, original and reprinted; Literary Infelligence at home and sbroad.

A Lear Enon Pexen; Signs of the Times; France is tranquil; The Road to Ruin; The New Parisian Street-aweeping Machine; with three illustrations.

Fashions for March, and a second of the present in the body of his daughter, showed fifteen years of age. The body of the still warm and smoking from the offects of the free, and any other form in the United States, the publishers are paid for more than the world of the greatest of living novellats before the more of this Magazine. In advance of its appearance in port and the publishers have paid the sum of the publishers have paid to reduce the propose of spare no explare necessary to reduce their makes of the propose of spare no explare necessary to reduce their makes of the propose of spare no explare neces

increase still further the popularity and usefulness of their Magazine.

The publishers now issue regularly seventy-five thousand copies of the New Monthly Magazine, and it is still increasing rapidly and steadily from month to month.

Harper's new Monthly Magazine is issued invariably on the first day of the month on which it is dated. Each number will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious elevation of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers for June and December.

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agents or publishers.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously

the publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for efforts in circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs on liberal terms, and mail and city subscribers when payment is made to them in advance. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied at any time.

TARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

hostile to the States of the continent, and especially to Austria.

Lord Granville has been so good as to offer us, on this subject, an assurance that the British Government would not only regret, but would leadly condemn, all attempts on the part of the refugees to excite insurrection in their original country; that it would continue to watch the conduct of suspected refugees, and would seek, by all legal means, to hinder them from abusing, to the detriment of Governments in friendly alliance with Great Britain, the hospitality which the English laws so generously accord to them.

The Emperor, in noting down these assurances, has pleasure in thence deriving a hope that the British Government will henceforth know how to make more ample and rigorous use than it has bitherto done of the legal means at its disposal, and which it appears to judge sufficient to enable it to fulfil its international duties with regard to the proceedings of the refugees.

At any rate, while waiting till these dispositions of the British Government are followed by deeds, the almost unlimited liberty of action which the refugees have hitherto enjoyed in England, with regard to the revolutionary plots that a great number of them do not cease hatching against the repose of the States of the continent, imposes upon us, on our side, the duty of taking some measures of precaution tending to guard us against the annoyances and dangers of which that liberty is the source.

The Imperial authorities will henceforth receive orders to "redouble" their vigilance with regard to travellers coming from England, and to execute strictly, in relation to their passports, the existing rules to which formerly, under the empire of other circumstances, it had become a habit to make frequent exceptions in favor of British subjects. The Imperial Government, moreover, reserves to itself the faculty of taking into consideration ulterior measures, if unhappily the need of them still makes itself felt.

Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this des

self felt.
Your Excellency is charged to read and give a copy of this despatch to Lord Granville. Receive, &c.

The Prefect of the Seine has published a notice re-ninding the electors of Paris that the elections for the legislative body are to take place on Sunday, the 29th of February, and Monday, the 18th of March. The mayors are to furnish every elector with a blank bulletin, upon which he may write the name of the candidate he intends to vote for. The Times correspondent says :

of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to a seignorage. The mints of this country are likely to become as expensive, and the quantities of the precious metals manufactured in them are already so large, that it would seem to be proper to impose some legal charge upon the manufactured for the purpose of sustaining the mints. The amount of seignorage is a question of some practical difficulty, but the charge now proposed is somewhat less than that exacted in England or France. In France the charge is one-half per cent. on gold, and one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. In England one and a half per cent. upon silver. See table G.) We propose to charge to depositors one-half of one per cent. for both gold and silver, denying them, however, the right of having the mew silver coin struck on their own accounts.

With these views the accompanying bill is submitted.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—Recollections of St. Petersburgh; with eight illustrations.

Recollections of St. Petersburgh; with eight illustrations.

Recollections of St. Petersburgh; with eight illustrations.

A Love Affair at Cranford.

A Taste of Austrian Jails.

Willo Xines Peters and the Government for the purpose departments says:

"The plan adopted by the Government for the purpose departments. No opposition candidate being allowed to issue an address, and meetings of electors being also prohibited, the consequence is that intending candidates have great difficulty power since the cong seem of the 2st of December. The seewed committee, who have brought forward the moderate men, is composed of such men as MM. de Tocqueville, Gustave de Beaumont, Vavin, Mortimer-Ternaux, &c. They are of opinion that it would not be prudent at the present moment to bring forward candidates in Paris whose opinions would give their appearance in the field the character of personal hostility to Louis Napoleon. They, therefore, repudiate all candidates who are either in exile or in prison for their opinions, and recommend men who before the 2d of December were rather disposed to support the Government. The other committee, which is composed of Republicans of the national school of polities, have started Gen. de Lamoriciere, M. Carnot, M. Dupont, (de l'Eure,) &c. as their candidates. This schism improves the chances of the Government candidates, most of whom will no doubt be elected. Notwithstanding this, the Government is still apprehensive of the result."

## HORRIBLE MURDERS AND SUICIDE.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT OF SATURDAY. Our city was thrown into great excitement this morning by the perpetration of one of the most awful tragedles we have ever been called upon as journalists to record. The facts, so far as we could ascertain, are as follows:

## SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Westchester, Pennsylvania.

Westchester, Pennsylvania.

THE summer session will open May 1st. The number is limited to ten boys, between the ages of 7 and 15. Instruction in English, the Languages, &c.

Terms: \$100 per session of five months.

Rev. J. B. Clemson, Westchester, Pa.

Circulars containing particulars, with further references, may be had on application to THOS. B. JACOBS, feb 28—wp6w Westchester, Pa.

THE GLADE FOR SALE.—I offer for sale my farm in Jefferson, known as the "Glade," containing 304 acres, 156 acres cleared, and 150 in timber. The quality of the land is unsurpassed by any in the county of Jefferson.

On the tract is a comfortable log dwelling, a well of good water, and a stream running through one end of the farm. A more particular description is unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will first view the premises. The farm will be shown at any time by Mr. T. A. Lewis who resides near it, and who will give information as to terms, &c. Application may also be made (postpaid) to Mr. Edward E. Cooke, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to Mrs. Alexander G. Gordon, Fort. Hamilton, Long Island, New York.

jan 31—wtiwp